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mills, the influx of tourists, and all that the West pours into the East. In putting away the book one agrees with the servant who said to Miss Bell, "Listen, oh lady, and I will make it clear to you. Men are short of vision and they see but that for which they look. Some look for evil and they find evil; some look for good and it is good that they find, and moreover, some are fortunate, and these find always what they want. Praise be to God! to that number you belong."

E. H.

Larger Types of American Geography. Second Series of Type Studies. By Charles A. McMurry. Pp. 271. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1907.

McMurry's Larger Types of American Geography is the third volume in a series devoted to certain selected areas in America. The volume is really a supplementary reader for elementary schools, containing chapters on The Appalachian Mountains, The Rocky Mountains, The Pennsylvania Railroad, The First Pacific Railroad, The Mississippi River, The Iron and Steel Business, Cotton Mills and Cotton Manufacture, and New York City. Each chapter is well illustrated and gives a somewhat detailed account of the general and geographic conditions involved. The author has not restricted himself to the geographic features only, and some of the chapters are not as clearly organized as they might be. The book is, however, a good reference volume for children, and its value would be greatly increased by an index—the lack of which is almost inexcusable in any work in modern times. R. E. D.

Mathematical Geography. By Willis E. Johnson. 336 pp., 122 figures. American Book Company, 1907.

"The subject-matter of mathematical geography is scattered about in many works, and no one book treats the subject with any degree of thoroughness, or even makes a pretense at doing so. It is with the view of meeting the need for such a volume that this work has been undertaken." With these words the author introduces this most interesting text on "Mathematical Geography," designed for use in the secondary schools and for teachers' preparation. The more practical phases of the subject are treated in a manner well calculated to hold the interest of both student and teacher.

After some introductory paragraphs, the author discusses our conceptions of the earth as a sphere, as an oblate spheroid, and as a geoid, tracing the growth of our knowledge concerning the earth's true shape, and presenting proofs of the correctness of our present ideas. Some practical exercises are introduced to give the student a proper appreciation of directions on the earth, and to make the shape of the earth seem more real to him. Latitude and longitude are defined, and the origin of the terms considered.

The apparent movement of the stars is next explained, and other proofs of the earth's rotation are given. The method of determining latitude from observation of the North star is made clear by figures indicating the necessary corrections. Several paragraphs discuss time in its relation to longitude, circumnavigation and the calendar, emphasizing the practical aspects of these relations by citing instances in which they have had an important bearing on actual problems. Another chapter is devoted to a discussion of the proof and effects of the earth's revolution, and the methods of determining longitude and time.

The seasons are considered at some length, as well as the variations in the